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FORGERS GET A NICE PLUM. A TAMMANY GRAND JURY.

DOING SCANNELL'S WORK.

ACTION AGAINST SUPPORTERS OF INDEPEN-DENT CANDIDATES. EVEN DE LANCEY NICOLL DISPLEASED

EJMMIE" BOYLE OPENS BRANCH HEADQUAR-

TERS IN THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE-CHARGES AGAINST SIGNERS

OF THE MOOREHEAD AND

The influence of John J. Scannell and James W. Boyle, two of the most discredited and disreputable Tammany Hall leaders, was manifested in the Grand Jury room yesterday, when action was taken looking toward the indictment of supporters of James A. Moorehead and Walter W. Bahan, independent candidates for the Assembly in the XIth and IXth districts. The most shameless buildozing by Tam-"heelers" did not serve to break the spirit of the anti-Tammany Democrats, so the aid of the Grand Jury was called in. This Grand Jury is the one which was much ruffled on account of Dr. Parkhurst's statements concerning one of its members, Hugh Slevin, and which may even bring in a presentment condemning the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Its present course is as outrageous as anything seen in the Grand Jury room since Tweed's day.

The investigations begun yesterday by the Grand Jury were so plainly in a partisan spirit that Assistant District-Attorney John D. Lindsay, who prepares all business for the Grand Jury, disclaimed any personal intention of making any attack on the two independent candidates. He said he was satisfied that District-Attorney Nicoll had no desire at this time to bring criminal proceedings to interfere with their canvass. Mr. Lindsay gave the impression that the District-Attorney deprecated the action of the Grand Jury, and would much prefer that nothing be done. Mr. Nicoll could not be seen, having already started for his home at Tuxedo.

It was understood that the inquiries were begun on the motion of one of the Grand Jurors. About forty witnesses were summoned. Only examined, Scannell being a bigger gun than examined, Scannell being a bigger gun than Boyle, and therefore taking precedence. It is pretended that some of those who signed the Moorehead certificate of nomination were not residents of the district, but personated men who were. Of course, as was shown in The Tribune yesterday, Scannell and his men have stopped at no devices to intimidate the men who signed the certificate. To hide his own acts, Scannell raises a cry of "thief" and gets the Grand Jury to aid in hoodwinking the public.

public.

Boyle received a "knockout" blow when Judge Barrett decided on Monday that Bahan's name should be printed on a set of ballots. Boyle was in a particularly advantageous po-Boyle was in a particularly advantageous position with regard to the District-Attorney's office, He is one of Mr. Nicoll's cronies. Indeed, no small scandal has been caused among those who believed the District-Attorney to be different from other Tammany men by his intimate association with Boyle. That a member of the University and Union Clubs should be seen day and night with a man of Boyle's unsavory record was enough to cause surprise.

NICOLL AND BOYLE INTIMATE. Indeed, Boyle has made the District-Attorney's office his headquarters. Yesterday in the room of Mr. Nicoll's private secretary he was giv-

the alleged misdoings of his political enemies.

The Grand Jury did not have time to go into
the affairs in the IXth District, but will do so

the affairs in the IXth District, but will do so to-day. It was said that many signatures to Bahan's certificate had been forged, and that a notary had falsely atterted that certain of the signers had personally appeared before him and acknowledged their signatures.

That Mr. Nicoll should oppose the investigation by the Grand Jury, in spite or his intimacy with Boyle, is conclusive evidence that the Grand Jury's action is based on partisan motives.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ABANDONED.

MC ROPE OF SAVING THE BIG PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP-MUCH OF HER CARGO LOST.

the large Pacific Mall steamer City of New-York to her fate, She went on the rocks at Point Boduring a dense fog. The phenomenally calm weather two days the company has had hopes of getting off the rocks. The big hole in her bottom was plugged yesterday, and she was half pumped out

rushed in, and in thirty minutes the water rose two feet. This ended all hopes of saving the ship, which is uninsared and represents a loss of \$55,000 to the Pacific Mail Company.

Much of the cargo was also lost through the bad management of the agents, who permitted the flour to be thrown overboard on the night of the wreck, although everything could have been saved with proper care.

ITEMS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 1.-Delta Kappa Epsi

lon Chapter House, Williams College, was damaged by fire this morning. The fire caught from a defective flue and burned up through the roof. The students turned out and saved the building. Loss

shocking deaths at the Woodruff Crossing of the Lake Shore Railroad last night. They were out driving, and in crossing the tracks they failed to notice a freight engine which was swiftly approaching. Before they could jump their carriage was struck. Coison was hurled twenty feet and instantly killed. Miss Wilson was alive when picked up, but died soon afterward.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 1.—The death list from the Grand Trunk wreck has reached twenty-eight. Mrs. Robert Vance, of Simcoe, Ont., who had both legs broken by failing timbers, died at the Nichols Home this morning.

Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 1.—Two Vincennes men, Paul Heinze and Casper Meyer, were killed in a wreck in the suburbs of Chicago carly in Septem-ber. The heirs of both men made claims for dam-ages against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which have been compromised. Heinze's heirs re-ceived \$4,500 and Myers's heirs \$3,500.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Clark K. Royce, ex-treas-urer of the Veterans' Home Association, of Cali-fornia, was sentenced to seven years in the State Prison yesterday afternoon for embezzlement.

New-Haven, Nov. 1.—John H. Whiting, of this city, a well-known real estate lawyer, was arrested this morning; charged with embezziement. Mr. Whiting was trustee of two \$1,000 bonds of the Keckuk and Des Moines Railroad Company, and \$500 in cash under the will of the late Laura S. Starling, of Sharon, Conn. He was released on \$5,000 ball.

ny, Nov. 1.—The Railroad Commissioners okiya City Railroad to operate cars by the less system on a number of streets in which cars are now run. The commissioners reserve right to govern the speed and operation of cars. The decision also states that the community must conform to the orders of the local

THEY ROB THE BANK OF THE MANHAT-TAN COMPANY OF \$8,000.

THE ENTIRE GANG OF FIVE UNDER ARREST-THE SIGNATURE OF COFFIN & STANTON, THE BROKERS, SUCCESSFULLY IMI-

TATED ON TWO CHECKS. The tale of a forgery almost original in its conception, artfully contrived and worked out with brilliant skill, was last night told at Police Headquarters by Inspector William Mc-Laughlin. To him and to the four detectivesergeants, Crowley, McCluskey, Dowling and Grady, are due the detection and capture of as skilful a gang of thieves as was ever lodged in the dingy white stone building in Mulberry-st. Four out of the five prisoners, by reason of their attainments, added to a native genius for rascality, were admirably adapted for the work.

John T. Brush, alias Jansen, fifty-two years old, an accomplished linguist and scholar, has for nearly twenty years enjoyed eminence as a "penman." Henry D. Garrett, alias Loper. thirty-one years old, and James S. Buchanan, forty-seven years old, were once lawyers in the Stewart Building. Dr. Selden W. Grove, fiftyseven years old, who acted as "respectable bonnet" for the gang, is a physician who has several times attracted the attention of the police. It was necessary to have one dupe, and Joseph N. O. Hayes's weakness for West Side concert halls, poker and racetracks fitted him for the part, and made it possible for the gang to steal a little more than \$8,000 from the Bank

of the Manhattan Company. The original foundation of the band dates back to 1886, when Garrett met Brush in Sing Garrett had defrauded a Mrs. Char pentier, his prospective mother-in-law, of about his credit, was serving ten years more for perjury, committed in the Surrogate's office. Garrett got his release in '91, and by the help of a kind-hearted relative became a bookkeeper in the United Service Club. He had met Buchanan, who had himself been under arrest for a robbery of jewelry, and next he was to meet Brush.

Brush had somehow got the signature of one Satherthwaite, a member of the club. He asked those who were from the XIth District were | Garrett to get two blank checks belonging to Mr. Satherthwaite. The work took some time, but Garrett at last obtained them, and by a superb imitation of the genuine signature Brush obtained \$375 from the Essex County National Bank, of Newark, where Mr. Satherthwaite was well known. Brush, who was never loyal to any human creature, told Garrett that scheme had failed to work, and robbed the scheme had falled to work, and follows him of his share of the spoil. Then Sather-thwaite discovered the forgery, told Garrett's relative, who paid the money, while Garrett was discharged from the service of the club. Of course, he upbraided Brush; equally, of course, Brush's smooth tongue won him over to the second scheme.

course, Brush's smooth tongue won him over to the second scheme.

"I know something of Coffin & Stanton, the brokers of No. 72 Wall-st." said Brush to Garrett one night when they were in Herrmann's Concert Hall, Eighth-ave, and Twenty-fourth-st. "and I think we can get hold of one of their checks. They do business with the Bank of the Manhattan Company, whose checks are not in books, but on a pad. There's a young botby, named Hayes—just eighteen, and green as a novice in a numery—there he is over theredrunk; he'll do for the job. Through him you can get two blanks and a cancelled check—don't forget the cancel."

forget the cancel."
A lawyer named O'Donnell introduced Garing orders to two henchmen to have certain men call on him last night.

"If they don't see me there will be trouble," declared the leader in a loud voice. Boyle's presence in the building was enough to cast discredit on the Grand Jury's investigation of a would be presented to his employers, unless—a

would be presented to his employers, unless—a few whispered words sinished the sentence. Nothing easier in the world! Hayes got the blank checks easily enough, but the cancelled check, without which Brush could not work, was another and more difficult matter. It too was secured in August.

Two more checks belonging to Newman Erb, who has desk room in Coffin & Stanton's office, had been tried, but Mr. Erb's baiance of \$16,000 was not large enough to suit the purpose of Brush. Hayes was stlenced with \$100. Then Brush bundled Garrett off to St. Louis with \$500. He had forged the two checks, one for \$5,066,66 and the other for \$2,150,64. It was now necessary to get the "respectable bonnet." Dr. Crowe, under the name of Selden, had an account at the Garfield National Bank, and from him Brush obtained the letter which will probably land the Doctor in Sing Sing.

To the President, Garfield National Bank. Sir: Please find below signature of bearer of this letter. Charles H. Jansen, who desires to open an account with your bank. He is well known to me, and I have much pleasure in introducing him to you. Respectfully.

Then in the same handwriting follows the senature "Charles H. Jansen, "A & Charles H.

Then in the same handwriting follows the signature "Charles H. Jensen." As Charles H. Jensen, a bookmaker, who might draw out his money at any time, Brush opened a \$200 account at the bank, lodged the forged checks to his account, waited until they were certified by the Manhattan Company, and then drew out the \$8.216 or so in sums ranging from \$1,600 to \$175.

When the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

When the Bank of the Manhattan Company When the Bank of the Manhattan Company, comparing notes with Coffin C. Stanton, had discovered the fraud, McLaughlin's men began to work. To trap Hayes and scare him into a confession was easy. Crowley, after a hunt through St. Louis and Chicago, caught Garrett in Washington on Monday night. Buchanan, at No. 71 East Ninety-fifth-st. Brush at No. 200 West Twenty-fourth-st., and Crowe at his office, No. 217 West Forty-ninth-st., were all trapped yesterday. Hayes, Garrett and Buchanan are already indicted, and were committed by Judge Martine, while Brush and Crowe were remanded by Police Justice Martin.

ST. JOCHING'S CHURCH IN FLAMES.

St. Jochino's Catholic Church, Italian, at No. 2 Roosevelt-st., was badly damaged by fire last night. The flames were discovered in the paper stock warehouse of George F. Hills, who occupies the basement between the two streets. It was fifteen minutes before a stream was playing on the flames. which by that time had eaten their way through to both streets.

After playing on the building for over two hours the flames were put out. It was then found that the interior of the church had been entirely gutted. The fire started in the basement under the altar, and that was entirely dismantled. Several valuable statues in and about the edifice were more or less angel, was not injured.

Elaborate preparations had been made to cele-brate All Saints' Day at the church last night. The altar and surroundings had been prepared for the occasion. Fortunately nearly all these valuables were saved.

St. Jochino's Church is the only Italian Catholic Church now in existence in this city. The paper stock warehouse of George F. Hills was badly damaged.

THE INDICTMENTS RECONSIDERED.

HUDSON COUNTY GRAND JURY CHANGES ITS MIND REGARDING THE ACTING MAYOR OF JERSEY CITY AND THREE COM-MISSIONERS.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

A CROWDED ELECTRIC CAR GOES THROUGH | EL CID MAY MEET HER FATE. A DRAW INTO A RIVER.

FOG HID THE OPENING FROM THE MOTORMAN. AND FROST ON THE RAILS MADE THE

BRAKES INEFFECTIVE. Portland, Ore., Nov. 1.-An electric car on the Oregon City line, containing about thirty passengers, went through an open drawbridge at Madison-st, this morning, falling into the Carpin River. The car was the first one coming into Portland from the suburb of Milwaukee, and a few minutes before 7 o'clock it went through the draw. A very heavy fog prevailed at the time of the accident, and it was undoubtedly due to this that the car took its fatal plunge to the bottom of the Rescuers were soon hard at work, but much difficulty was encountered in finding recovered are those of Charles Beckman, book-Campbell, proprietor of a saloon, and Joseph Stadler, sawmill employe, A deaf mute printer, W. P. Scott, is among the drowned.

The motorman and the conductor surrendered themselves to the police and were released on

ever I found it extremely slippery. I threw off then threw power on about one turn after getas we expected to meet teams at any time on the bridge. When I got into the fog, which was heavier on the bridge than anywhere else. I tried my brake about three spans east of the tried my brake about three spans east of the draw, and found that it worked all right and held the wheels, but I found the wheels slid on the track. By that time I was within one span of the draw, and for the first time I saw the red light. I then reversed the switch and put on the power, but it seemed to have no effect. The car continued to slide, and finally went into the river. I stayed with the car until it broke through the gate, and knowing that I had done all in my power to stop the car, I jumped and, landing on the sidewalk, held on to the outside railing of the bridge with my feet jumped and, landing on the sidewalk, held on to the outside railing of the bridge with my feet hanging over the edge of the bridge. When I got up the car had sunk out of sight. I did not see it go into the river, and do not know how many passengers were on the car at the time."

One of the passengers on the ill-fated car named Hoover says that he did not notice any stop or slackening in speed from the time the car entered the bridge until it went off the car entered the bridge until it went off the stop or slackening in speed from the time the car entered the bridge until it went off the draw. When the car started over the draw there was a wild scene within, the passengers making frantic efforts to escape by jumping off both sides of the car and over the dashboard. When Hoover regained his feet after jumping off the car he looked into the river and saw two men swimming in the water and making for the draw pier. Before they reached it, however, a steamer which was passing through as soon as possible, apparently covered the swimmers. Afterward a small boat appeared and one of the men was picked up. The body was taken to an adjacent boathouse, but all efforts to resuscitate it were fruitless.

A driver reports that thritteen bodies were in the car, five of which have been recovered. Two were hanging out of the windows, and the others were huddled together in the car.

Whether the Destroyer will form a part of

FREE FIGHTS AT THE FAIR. MIMOST A RIOT IN MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

risiters off the platform for a time. A crowd of people who wanted to ride in the wheel gathered the first wheel employe to be arrested. A visitor not on the platform and bought a ticket from

itollins, who was carried off to the goard house, but was there released. In another hour, an immense number of people had gathered, and the guards as well as the exposition company were roundly abused. Men and women made a rush for the platform at inter-vals, and the guards tried to pull them back, while atrons under the turnstiles into the inclosure where the admission fee was collected. Many of
the visitors were pulled and hauled around in a
way to arouse the crowd to assume a threatening
attitude, and the force of guards was increased.
The fight of the day occurred in front of the
superintendent's office. Guards without orders were
standing on the platform, and defied the special
Ferris policemen to put them off. Chief Engineer
Charles Kreider pushed one of the guards off the
platform. The guards selzed Kreider to drag him
to the guard house. J. H. Hunter, the company's
electrician, pulled off his coat and jumped into
the thickest of the melec, hitting out right and
left at the guards. He tried to get
Kreider away from his captors, and the
crowd assisted him. Guards drew billies,
slung shots and swords, and forced the would-be
rescuers back. Kreider was hit over the head with
a billy, and Hunter received a cut in the face. First
hlows were freely exchanged, but Kreider was led
away a prisoner. He returned a free man soon,
however. Word of the trouble was sent to the
nearest police station, and a squad of officers in
uniform and civilian dress came on the scene. A
guard attempted to keep one of the city netectives
off the platform, but the officer pulled his revoiver
and threatened to shoot if the guard did not keep
his hands off. The police officers then arrested the
guard, amid the cheers and jibes of thousands. So
it continued with more or less excitain,
President Ferris, who arrived at the wheel late,
said: "We have a contract with the Exposition
Company, giving us exciusive control of the grounds
sixty days after November 20 nets. We can keep
on carrying passengers or tear down the plant as
we please. It is none of the Exposition, being
their share of the receipts for the last two weeks,
hecause of a claim for damages we have against
them. You can say positively that the Ferris
wheel will continue to turn until November 20
from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., guards or no guards, and
even if the Exposition Company closes the gates
of the park. An injunction wil

Omaha, Nov. 1 (Special).—On application of the Manhattan Trust Company, the Federal Court here has appointed F. C. Hills, of Sloux City, receiver of the Sloux City, O'Neill and Western Railroad. The petition states that on December 5, 1891, the defendants, together with certain shareholders of the Pacific Short Line Bridge Company sayed bonds to the amours of \$2.30,000, MISSIONERS.

The Hudson County Grand Jury, as was intimated yesterday, thought better of its political indictment of Acting Mayor Reuben Simpson and Commissioners Yoe, Cook and Madden for conspiracy to defraud. Mayor Wanser, Mr. Simpson, Corporation Attorney Wearf and George J. Bouton, clerk of the Water Roard, were called before the Grand Jury and then the indictment was reconsidered. It is understood that John D. McMill, the foreman, was the only out who vated against the re-onsideration.

Mayor Fagan, of Hobsken, yesterday begin a thorough Mayor Fagan, of Hobsken, yesterday begin a thorough investigation of all the registry lists in the city for the purpose of ferreting out frauds contemplated by the ring. The propose of ferreting out frauds contemplated by the ring. The propose of ferreting out frauds contemplated by the ring.

FOR A FIGHT OFF THE HOOK

POSSIBLE ATTACK ON HER BY THE BRA-

ZILIAN REBEL FLEET. THE NEW-YORK MAY SHOW HER TEETH.

REPORTS THAT ADMIRAL MELLO'S WARSHIP RE-PUBLICA WILL HURRY NORTH TO DESTROY PEIXOTO'S NEW CRUISERS AS THEY LEAVE THE LOWER BAY-WHAT PART

> SUCH A FIGHT-THE DE-STROYER MAY NOT GO TO RIO.

THIS COUNTRY WOULD PLAY IN

mercantile circles in the southern part of the keeper; J. P. Anderson, stair builder; Alexander city which have dealings with South America regarding the Brazilian revolt. The most sendeparture of the new Brazilian fleet from this port. It was to the effect that Admiral Mello would send the cruiser Republica up here to intercept El Cid and the rest of the new fleet of The motorman, Edward F. Terry, stayed with Peixoto as soon as it got off the shore, beyond the ear as long as possible, having a narrow the three-mile limit. Admiral Mello has an escape for his own life. He told the following agent in this city, and is kept informed of all story of the disaster: "I left the station at that is going on here. If he thinks it necessary Milwaukee for Oak Grove at 5:40 a. m. We he will send another man-of-war along with the took on five passengers at Oak Grove and Republica. It was also rumored yesterday that until El Cid sailed, and would convoy her at least as far as the three-mile limit off shore the way in, but worse on the bridge than any- What the New-York would do in case the Reteet is known only to the secret hearts of the ower, as usual, on coming on to the bridge. Navy and State departments, but the partisans of President Peixoto yesterday were confident ting on the bridge. I do not know how long I that, as the rebel government established by kept the power on, but it was a very short time. Melle had not been recognized as a belligerent Power, the presence of a ship on the high seas under the orders of no recognized government and attempting to commit depredations on the vessels of a friendly Power, would be resented by the New-York, and the vessel seized.

If all these flying rumors are true, there is a good prospect of a naval fight outside Sandy

TUGS MAY BE TURNED INTO GUNBOATS.

It was also rumored yesterday that an agent of Admiral Mello had been negotiating for fast and powerful tugs in this port, to be used as outside of the three-mile limit. It was said that two boats had been bought from the firm of Mr. Moran, No. 12 South-st. This was denied at the office of the firm, but Mr. Moran refused to

Whether the Destroyer will form a part of the fleet which President Peixote is fitting out here is a question which will probably have to be decided by the courts. V. F. Lassoe, on of the legatees under the will of Captain Chicago, Nov. 1.—Resistance to the Midway clos-ng order by the Ferris Wheel Company led to R. Flint & Co. Mr. Lassoe and C. S. Bushare at loggerheads about the disposition of the Destroyer. Yesterday they had a conference, but were unable to agree, and Mr. Lassoe de o interrupt the company's operations and admis-tion of patrons in the regular way, but at 10:30 termined to appeal to the law. It seems that o'clock reinforcements arrived, and the guards several weeks ago Charles R. Flint said to Mr. Gormed a cordon around the ticket offices and kept Bushnell that he would like to get an option on the Destroyer. He agreed to spend \$15,000 These tests, he said, would take place in the port of some Latin-American nation. The Sec-Bushnell that the Government would not buy office door of Superintendent Rice. This entrance was barred at 2 o'clock by guards who invited a for \$15,000, and so the offer of Mr. Flint was promptly accepted. For the gun in the Depromptly accepted. For the gun in the Destroyer Mr. Flint offered \$11,500 cash. Mr. Bushnell had not thought of the rebellion in Brazil, but he seen learned for what purpose the Destroyer was required. Mr. Lassoe objected to letting the boat go outside of Sandy Hook on an option. Mr. Flint said the tests would take place in that northern part of Brazil where the Government fleet is to rendezvous. Mr. Lassoe still objected, and still does object to letting the Destroyer Eo out of the possession of the Ericsson estate unless cash is paid for her. He fears that the test to be made with her in Brazil will be an attempt to sink the Aquidaban, or some other man-of-war, and that in case of failure so to do the test might not be considered as having a satisfactory result, the option not be exercised, and the Destroyer repose at the bottom of the Bay of Rio.

Mr. Flint told Mr. Bushnell yesterday that he considered the tests at Newport as satisfactory, and that he thought he could arrange with the persons to whom he expected to sell the boat for her purchase outright. Mr. Lassoe, however, considers \$20,000 as too small a price for the boat anyway, and this morning the matter will probably be in the courts. The Destroyer was to leave Newport yesterday, and is expected to be in the Erie Basin to-day.

ANOTHER OBSTACLE IN ENLISTING MEN. stroyer Mr. Flint offered \$11,500 cash. Mr.

Another difficulty in the way of fitting out been called to the "Foreign Enlistment act," and the proper officials are now looking out that it the proper officials are now looking out that it is not violated. The so-called "Foreign Enlist-ment act" is section 5,282 of title LXVII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and reads as follows:

Every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlists or enters himself or hires or retains another to enlist or enter himself or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$1.0%, and imprisoned not more than three years.

more than three years.

It is absolutely necessary that trained and skilful men should have the handling of the dynamite gun on El Cid, and such men cannot be procured in Brazil, for the gun is not known there. The engaging of men to enlist in the service of Brazil on the vessels of the new fleet, or to be enlisted upon their arrival in Brazil, would be a violation of the act above quoted.

Nothing further was done yesterday regarding the purchase by Film & Co. of a fast steam yacht to form a part of the new Brazilian Navy.

It was reported last night, however, that the Britannia, a Boston boat, of 1,400 tons, had been purchased by the Brazilian Government through Film & Co.

It has been settled that the place of rendezvous for the expedition will be Para.

The Feiseen and Javelin will have a lively time when they try to play the part of torpedo-boats at Rio de Janeiro, for in the Brazilian Navy are nineteen torpedo-boats. Eight of these are of the first class. One of the eight has a speed of 25 4-10 knots an hour, one has a speed of 25 knots, and a third a speed of 20 knots.

The others have a speed of 17 knots.

Three of these boats are really torpedo cruisers, being 150 feet long. Then there are six second-class torpedo-boats and five third-class. How many of these boats are with Admiral Mello it is impossible to tell, as it is also not known many of the nineteen are in commissio It is thought, however, that most of those in commission and available for use are with Mello.

GETTING THE FLEET TOGETHER. THE VESSELS THAT WILL REALLY COMPOSE IT -CAPTAIN PHILIP RETURNS TO

THE NEW-YORK. The rumors which have been floating around this city in reference to the purchases of arms and am munition for the use of the Brazilian Governmen have been growing, until yesterday it was cur-rently reported that a fleet of ten vessels had been purchased and were to be fitted out immediately. These vessels were said to be El Cid and El Ric of the Morgan Line; the Ericsson Destroyer, the swift steam yacht Feiscen, an English torpedo boat, and the five vessels of the extinct United States and Brazil Steamship Line-the Advance, Finance, Allianca, Seguranca and Vigilancia.

These rumors were much exaggerated. The ves purchased, so far, are only three in number, El Cid, the Destroyer and the Feiseen. An attempt was made to purchase El Rio, but so far the negotiations have not been completed. The purchase of the other five steamers was never entered upon. A rumor that one or two of them might be bought as tenders was printed for what it was worth in last Sunday's Tribune.

Yesterday George E. Weed, president of the Morgan Iron Works, and a large stockholder in the old United States and Brazil Steamship Line, said positively that the steamers had not been sold, and that no offers had been made for them. They were entirely unfitted for any such work as was ontemplated, and would have to be practically rebuilt before they could be used as warships. Mr. 124 yeas to 227 nays, being a majority of 103.

contemplated, and would have to be practically rebuilt before they could be used as warships. Mr. Weed was also certain that no more vessels would be bought by Brazil. C. P. Huntington also positively denied the alleged purchase. The five steamers were sold under foreclosure last spring, and were purchased by John D. Rockefeller and Charles M. Pratt, of the Standard Oil Company, who had been interested in the steamship line. They are now lying at the Erie Basin. Mr. Pratt said yesterday that he knew nothing of the reported sale of the vessels to the Brazillan Government. An option had been given on them about five days, as The Tribune has already announced, but Mr. Pratt said he knew nothing of the present state of the negotiations.

Work on El Cid proceeded rapidly yesterday, and the size and extent of her armament for the first time became apparent. She will carry one i5-inch dynamite gun, one 47-inch, two 4-inch, two 14-pounder and eight 5-pounder rapid-fire rifler and two 33-millimetre revolving cannon. The cargo ports in her sides are to be used for the 5-pounders. Most of the other guns are to be mounted on the upper decks. The work of preparing their supports is nearly completed. A second coat of dark green, non-fouling paint was put on the ship below the water-line yesterday, about sixty men being engaged in the work. She will be taken out of the drydock this morning and towed to the Morgan Iron Works, at Ninthst, and East River, where her guns will be put in place. Although it is certain that most of the guns are stored somewhere along the water-front near Ninth-st, no one has yet managed to find them. The dynamite gun is still at Cold Spring, where the finishing touches are being put upon it.

The question, whether the cruiser New-York or production of the distribution of the still archivered New-York or put the still a

find them. The dynamic guite some being put upon it.

The question whether the cruiser New-York will be sent to Brazil is still unanswered. No new developments in the case were brought forth yesterday. The vessel still lay at her moorings, and it was not known on board when she would go away, or whether she would go at all in fact. Captain J. W. Philip had returned from Washington late on Tuesday, but he knew nothing decisive about her movements; he had no orders to go, and he did not think any one knew anything settled about her destination. She would not sail inside of a week or ten days, anyway, he thought, because of the work which has been begun on her. As soon as the Jorpedo tubes have been fitted in the New York, she will be not only the largest and finest, but in every way the most complete, cruiser now in commission in the Navy.

THE BRAZILIAN CONSUL SAILS FOR HOME. Antonio A. de Castilho, Brazilian Consul-General in New-York, sailed for home yesterday on th Lamport & Holt steamship Wordsworth. The allamport & Holt steamsing vordsword. The selected cause of his departure is ill-health, but, as a matter of course, his movements at the present juncture are suspected as being of some political significance. It is, however, improbable, that such is the case. Senhor Castilho has been here only a year, and has been ill most of the time. The climate does not agree with him.

DETERMINED TO STOP THE GRAVESEND

HE SECURES AN ORDER TO COMPEL JOHN Y. M'KANE TO GIVE CLERKS AN OPPOR-

ourts yesterday to defeat the effort to stuff the ballot-boxes in the town of Gravesend with bogus votes. When the enormous increase in Mr. Gaynor sent a man to Gravesend to copy the list of names. He was told that a written order from John Y. McKane would be required before the names could be seen. Although McKane is the Supervisor of the town, he is not a register, and has no authority over the poll lists. When he learned that Mr. Gaynor wanted the names he sent word to him that he would furnish him a copy of the names.

But Mr. Gaynor preferred to make his ow copy. He then sent a dozen clerks to Gravesend to copy the names, but they found that two men were already copying them. Mr. Gaynor's men were told that they could have the lists when these men were through with them. As they promised, at the rate they were pro-ceeding, to be busy with the lists for a week, Mr. Gaynor decided to take legal steps to get

made yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court for an order requiring Supervisor McKane and the eighteen registers of the town of Gravesend to appear in court at 10 a. m. to-day and show cause why the clerks sent by Mr. Gaynor are not permitted to copy the registration lists. The order was granted by Judge Cullen.

This is the first step in proceedings against McKane and the registers of the town to learn how it is that there are 6,000 persons registered when the total population of the town is only 8,000. United States District-Attorney Johnson will bring the matter into the Federal courts, and an application will be made to the Attorney-General of the State in the matter. No effort will be left untried to prevent

to the Attorney-General of the State in the matter. No effort will be left untried to prevent this monumental election fraud from being consummated. A statement has been secured from a trustworthy source that last year 1,000 votes were stuffed in the ballot-box in Gravesend in order to bring the number of votes up to the number of names on the poll list, there being no effort made to vote all the names that had been registered.

In one election the candidate for Sheriff was asked by McKane how many votes he wanted in Gravesend, and the exact number he would receive was announced to him before the election. He received that number after the form of counting the ballots had been gone through with. Last year, with a population of 7,873, there were 4,190 names registered in Gravesend. The number of votes cast was 3,252, of which 2,962 were for Cleveland and 290 for Harrison. The enormous increase in registration this year is in the interest of Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Pearsall for Supreme Court Judge, and Patterson for Sheriff.

Mr. Gaynor addressed another large massmeeting last evening in Tivoli Hall, at Fifth-ave, and Second-st., upon the issues of the Mayoralty campaign. There were many workingmen in the audience. He set forth the facts and figures with which his previous speeches have bristled, and portrayed the damning record of Mayor Boody in strong terms. Speeches were also made by James McKeen, Robert Stewart and Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Gaynor will speak tonight in Arion Hall, in the Eastern District.

A score of meetings were held in all parts of Brooklyn last evening by Republicans, the Citizens' Union, and the Brooklyn Democratic Club, and enthusiasm for Charles, A. Schieren was at fever heat. Mr. Schieren was booked to speak at a dozen of the meetings, and reached as many as possible, everywhere being received with the greatest possible demonstrations of favor. He will appear at many more meetings tonight.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

THE REPEAL BILL NOW A LAW.

QUICK DISPOSITION OF THE MEASURE BY THE HOUSE.

MR. BLAND MAKES A FEEBLE FIGHT, AND MESSRS, BRYAN AND SNODGRASS TRY OB-STRUCTION, BUT THE SPEAKER CATCHES

> AND PUTS THE PREVIOUS QUESTION, WHICH IS ORDERED-THE VOTE THEN TAKEN.

THEM NAPPING FOR A MOMENT

Washington, Nov. 1.-At exactly 3 o'clock this afternoon the long and bitter fight in Congress over the proposition to repeal the silver purchasing provision of the so-called Sherman law ended, and Speaker Crisp announced that the vote on the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Wilson bill stood 193 in the affirmative to 94 in the negative, being a majority of 99 in a total vote of 287. On August 28 the Wilson bill passed the House by a majority of 131 in a total vote of 347. The vote on concurrence to-day was preceded by one on Bland's motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Coinage, with instructions to report an amendment re-enacting the free silver-coinage provisions of the law of 1837. This motion was rejected by a vote of 109 yeas to 175 nays, being a majority of 66. In August a proposition identical in purpose was rejected by a vote of

An analysis of the vote on Bland's motion today shows that it was divided as follows: Affirmative-fourteen Republicans, eighty-eight Democrats and seven Populists; negativesixty-six Republicans and 109 Democrats. The Democratic majority against free coinage, therefore, leaving the Populists out of the question (all of whom owed their election to Democratic votes) was twenty-one, and the Republican majority against it was fifty-two. The Republicans who voted in the affirmative were Aitken (Mich.), Broderick, Curtis and Funston (Kan.), Doolittle and Wilson (Wash.), Hartman (Mont.), Elils and Hermann (Ore.), Hilborn (Cal.), Hopkins (Penn.), Marsh and Post (III.), and Sweet (Idaho). The Northern Democrats who voted for free coinage were Brookshire, Holman and Taylor (Ind.), Bryan (Neb.), Cannon, Geary and Maguire (Cal.), Donovan and Ikirt (Ohio), Fithian, Hunter, Lane and Williams (Ill.), Harris and Hudson (Kan.), Richardson and Whiting (Mich.), and Sibley (Penn.)eighteen in all. The Southern Democrats who voted against the motion were Berry, Brawley and Breckinridge (Ark.), Bunn, Cabaniss, Caruth, Catchings, Causey, Compton, Cooper, (Fla.), Crain, Davey, Gresham, Lisle, McKaig, Meyer, Montgomery, Oates, Paschal, Patterson, Paynter, Pendleton (W. Va.), Price, Rayner, Rusk, Stone (Ky.), Talbott (Md.), Tucker, Turner, Washington and Wilson (W. Va.)-thirtyone in all. In other words the Southern Democrats cast seventy votes for free coinage and

thirty-one votes against it. HOW THE VOTING WAS DONE. On the motion to concur in the Senate amendment the affirmative votes were cast by sixtynine Republicans and 124 Democrats. The Republicans who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Adams. Aldrich, Apsley, Avery, Babcock, Baker (N. H.), Belden, Bingham, Blair, Brosius, Caldwell, Chickering, Cogswell, Cooper (Wis.), Curtis (N. Y.), Daniels, Dingley, Draper, Fletcher, Gardner, Gillet (N. Y.), Grout, Harmer, MR. GAYNOR GOES TO COURT. Haugen, Henderson (Iowa), Hitt, Hopkins, (Ill.), Houk (Tenn.), Johnson (Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Joy, Klefer, Lefevre, Lilly, Lint Mahon, Marvin (N. Y.), McCall, McCleary, Mo-Dowell, Mercer, Milliken, Moon, Morse, Payne, Phillips, Post, Powers, Randall, Ray, Reed, Reyburn, Russell (Conn.), Scranton, Settle, Shaw, Sherman, C. W. Stone, W. A. Stone, Storer, Thomas, Van Voorhis (N. Y.), Wanger Waugh, Wheeler (Ill.), White, Woomer and Wright (Penn.). Of the ninety-four votes in the negative, eighteen were cast by Republicans, sixty-nine by Democrats and seven by Populists

who were assisted to seats in Congress by the

Democratic party.

The Republicans who voted against the bill were as follows: Messrs, Broderick, Curtis and Funston (Kan.); Cannon, Marsh and Smith (Ill.); Aitken (Mich.); Hopkins (Penn); Hainer and Meiklejohn (Neb.); Lucas (S. Dak.); Hartman (Mont.); Doolittle and Wilson (Wash.); Ellis and Hermann (Ore.); Hillborn (Cal.) and Sweet (Idaho). The Democrats who voted against the bill, and who do not represent districts in the "Solid South" were Sibley (Penn.); Bryan (Neb.); Fithian, Hunter, Lane and Williams (Ill.); Harris and Hudson (Kan.); Ikirt and Donovan (Ohio); and Maguire (Cal.); eleven in all. The Democrats from the "Solid South" who voted for the bill were Alderson, Pendleton and Wilson (W. Va.); Berry, Caruth, Lisle, McCreary, Montgomery, Paynter and Stone (Ky.); Black, Cabaniss and Turner (Ga.); Braw-ley (S. C.); Breckinridge (Ark.); Bunn (N. C.); Catchings (Miss.); Causey (Del.); Cobb (Mo.); Compton, McKaig, Rusk, Raynor and Talbott (Md.); Cooper, (Fla); Crain, Gresham and Paschal (Texas); Davey, Meyer and Price (La.); Edmunds, Marshall, Meredith, Swanson, Tucker and Tyler (Va.); Oates and Turpin (Ala.); and Patterson and Washington (Tenn.); forty-one in all. The Southern Democratic vote, therefore, stood fifty-eight to forty-one against the bill.

attempted to filibuster, but, as foreshadowed in these dispatches last night, the attempt was a vain one, and even Bryan realized before he desisted that it was hopeless. Both he and Bland were disappointed and crestfallen when they discovered that not more than twentysix votes-not enough to support a demand for the yeas and nays—could be mustered in favor of any filibustering motion. If the opponents of repeal had really desired an opportunity to debate and offer amendments, they would not have objected yesterday to Mr. Livingston's request for unanimous consent, and they would have gladly accepted the generous offer of Chairman Wilson to-day to allow the debate to run until 4 o'clock before the vote was taken. They preferred to waste the time in making dilatory motions, which they were ready to continue until the patience of the House should be exhausted, and they would have done so if they had not been caught napping.

House was devolved upon Messrs. Bryan, of latter made himself peculiarly conspicuous and offensive by puffing a cheap and rank cigar and addressing the Speaker repeatedly from a cloud of tobacco smoke. Probably no member of the House of Representatives ever before showed greater contempt for the rules of that body or more gross disrespect toward its presiding offi-cer, and everybody wondered why the Speaker did not require him to obey the rule which forbids smoking in the floor when the House is in

After the filibustering had continued some time General Henderson, of Iowa, moved that the House take a recess for thirty minutes, "in der that the Committee on Rules might p